than Rayferty & Lusse's Yell Style of Dagnerreian Hatz com-bining as they do elegance of shape and finish, with that other most destrable quality, cheapment and in addition each enstoner receives his likeness free of charge—they are the ne plus nitrs of the age— RX. 87 Chatham, opposite Chamber, and on the corner of Chatham and Parties.

SUPERIOR UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND Hosteay.—in extensive assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at

UNION ADIMES

Hoslery and Under Garment Menofactory.
No. 501 Baoadway.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel and Nible's Garden. LADIES' FURNISHING ROOMS-CLOAKS, MANTIL-

LADIES' FURNISHING ROOMS—CLOAKS, MANTIL14 149 MILLIERY—MCCORE, HASKELL & Co. will open their Fall
15 yies of Cloaks, Mantillas and Millinery at their Store, No. 629
1 readway on Therelay 2d inst.

SILES: SILES: —The most magnificent Brocade
Plaid and Plain Siles ever offered in the New-York market, may be
found affect that the series of the series of the series of the series
found that Ladies who have seen them pronounce them the robost
of most elegant they have ever seen. H. & L. have also a spinnfild
stock of every other kind of Fall and Winter Dry Geoda, as spinnfild
stock of every other kind of Fall and Winter Dry Geoda, as applicated
from the force and Cashmero Long and Square Shawle, French Me
rince, Parisian Plaids, rich French Delaines and Cashmeros, &c. &c.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS A PAIR AND BEST QUALITY.—HITCHOOCK & LEADERATER, No 347 Broadway, corner of Leceardest, have just purchased at socion five hundred dozen ladies but his gloves, of all colors and sizes, which they are enabled to sell at 6 cents a pair, the same quality that is sold everywhere class at 75. They will be opened this morning, Savurday, Sept. 17, 1555.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3 ply and lagrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their Stock is complete, and the prices of hear Velvet from 12; to 16; Tapestry 9, head do, 11) per yard. Oil Cloths and all other goods equally low 20 per cent. less than any nouse that does not import their own prode.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 44 Pearlet, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Styles, comprising a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvet. Trajectry, Brunsch complete and learnin Carpetings. Also, a choice stock of English and Ancrican Oil Cioths from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods and Ancrican Oil Cioths from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods and permining to the trade, all of which they are offering a price that

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 CARFETING.— Farkard and are now opening their fall style of sud-elegant Carpeting, imported expressly for city grade, cousis of rich. "Bouvaise" Carpet, (in one entire carpet, Medalios, Cend. Indexep Borfer, surposing any carpet ever to this count Medalion Veivet, Moquet, Asminator Tapestry and Brussel Carpeting, smally found in Carpet Sto Also, Oil Cioths, in great variety, for sale on the most liberal ter.

NEW SONG.—Katy's Cry. "Come Buy my Hot Com," just published by Horacz Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Song and chorus, words by James Such, and, by permission, dedicated to Horace Greeley, Esq. M. sie by I. B. Woodbury, author of Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home," "Strike the Harp Gently," i. &c. This will be one of the most popular songs of the day. to, &c. This will be use of the most popular songs of the day.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish

The Preparation of the Execution Smart Stone, No. 322 Cranded to the Execution Smart Stone, No. 322 Cranded near Allen, can be found the unpersibled Siberian Under Shirts and Drawers, heavy ribbed, long, strong, soft, and very warm; just the thing for cold weather. Don't buy down town, but at the Execution, No. 322 Cranded.

A CURIOSITY SHOP.—No place in the city affords so A CHRIOSITY SHOP.—No place in the city affords so as the Grand Fancy Emporium of TUTLE, Ro. 345 Broadway. The fancy fails to invent half the curiosities which it contains. Mr. T. not only lays all the Yankee ingonality under contribution to fill his reperiodic, but he is constantly receiving, from every part of the world, all that is rich and ingenious. What you cannot find anywhere eige, can be found at TUTLE's. Strangers visiting the city Poul and Tail to call at No. 345 Broadway, where a choice assortment of Diesang Cases, Work Boxes, Reticules and Music Boxes can be found.

Ly Country Merchants should not fail to embrace Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Lace and Maslin Curtains, in their stock of goods. The demand for window decorations is extending throughout the country, KELTV & FEROUSON, No. 269 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest, are the principal manufacturers and importers, and offer great indocements. Go there.

THE EMPORIUM.—TUTTLE, the persevering friend of cong and old, has been receiving at his well-known establishment, No. young and old, has been receiving at his well-known establishment. No. 245 Broadway, a now and spinedid stock of articles from Ecope, expressly designed as presents for the people. Handsome refuciles work-hoxes, porte-monnaics, writing, dressing and tollet cases, vases, Parian figures in profusion. He has also received several gomes and toys for children, which are certain to delight them. Turrun's establishment is worth a visit.

MUSIC BOXES AT ROGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway — Is just received per the last steamer another con-signment of Music Boxes, which will be sold at wholesale or retai-at half the usual price, and warmuted to be of the very best manu-factory. Also, every variety of fancy articles for presents.

factory. Also, every variety of fancy articles for presents.

DELICIOUS COPPEE MADE IN ONE MINUTE.—
ALLER'S PREFARED CREAM COPPEE is worthy the attention of all, expecially travelers and persons going to sea. It is prepared from pure old Java codies, with sugar and cream in a paste put up in one pound jars, and packed in neat boxes of twolve jars each, warranted to retain all its rich flavor and strength in all climates and on the longest voyages. One tea-spoonful will make a cup of delicious coffice, sweetened and creamed by merely dissolving in builing water. One trial will satisfy all of this fact, which is done in one minute. All interested in drinking good coffee would do well to call at ALDEN's, No. 314 Broadway, and examine for themselves.

READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.—We respectfully call

\$1,000 Reward will be paid by the subscriber, apon competent evidence being produced that the Defiance Sale number cafes, (DAYLER'S patent) has ever failed to preserving their untents from Fire or Burglars. Safes of all sizes for sale at the depot. No. 192 Pezglest, one door below Maiden Lane, by ROBERT M. "ATRICE, Manufacturer." SEWING MACHINES .- All persons making, selling

or using Sewir. Machines having a needle or needles with at eye near the point, are hereby cautioned against infringing my Ori-ginal Patent, granted Sept. 10, 1846, as all infringers will be held reponsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to resurfacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Patent, viz. Nesur. Wheeler, Wilson & Co. and Grover, Baker & Co. of New York, Nichols & Bliss and J. A. Lerow, of Boston; and A. B. Howe, ELIAS HOWE JR. Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 305 Honordway, Sew-York, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC .- I per-SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PCBLIC.—I perceive that Elias Howe, Jr., is advertising himself as parameter of the
Original Sewing Machine, and claiming that all who are machines
having a needle or needles with an eye near the point are responsihele to him. These statements I contradict. Howe was not even the
original patentee. John J. Greenough and George R. Corlies, each
had a patent on a Sewing Machine before Howe cotained his patent,
as the recorded the Patent Office show. Howe was not the original and
finetinventor of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He
did not invent the needle with the eye near the point. He was not
the original inventor of the combination of the eye-pointed needle
and the shuttle, making the interlocked stitch with two threads, now
in common use. These things which form the essential basis of all
Seving Machines, were litt invented by me, and were combined in

exhibited, both in New York and Baltimors more than 10 years before Howe's patent was granted.

By lew no other person than myself could, or can, have a valid patent upon the eye-pointed needle and shottle, or any combination of them. The prior of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as adverse circumstances would permit, to enforce my right by applying for a patent for my original investion. I am by law entitled to it, and in due course no doubt will get it. In that case, Howe's license will be no protection against my just elains i and I shall then ask, and insist upon, a just compensation from all who nee my invention. All who feel an inverse in this subject can, by calling on me, receive the most satisfactory evidence that I was the first and original inventor of the Swing Machine.

WALTER HUNT, No. 115 Chalesset, N.Y.

WINDOW SHADES .- G. K. RIKER & Co., No. 113 Chathamet, respectfully invite the attention of Country Marchant and others to their old earthlished Window Shade Manufactory. For richness, singane, artistic arrangement and extensive variety, their stock will be found unmargament the country over.

Le SEWING MACHINES.-From their first introduce If SEWING MACHINES.—From their masteries have at all times masterained an unmatched reputation for perfection in every branch of sewing. Numerous imitations—coming principally from that down East" region where most spurious things come from—are crowded upon the market; but a slight inquiry will satisfy all persons interested, that Sixuaes's Machines only are capable of doing all manner of work as it ought to be done. These machines do ing all manner of work as it ought to be done. These machines are successed in the success of the success o

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.-HO BACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway, publisher of Music and dealer in Musical Instruments of all kinda has just received ten second-hand Planos. Prices—\$40, \$99, \$100, \$10, \$120, \$130, \$130, \$150, \$160 and \$175, all of which are warranted.

and \$175, all of which are warranted.

YOUR HAIR IS GRAY.—You wish to change it to a brown or black, without risk of messing the color or injuring the receiver fixes. Very good. Now, if you desire this change to be effected by a natural piccose, you must us—for nothing else yet discovered will answer—Cansaranopo's Excelsion that Dive manufactured sold and applied by the inventor, at No. 6 Aster House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 28 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wies and Tonpees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

Wiss and Tonpees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

NEW SONG.—KATY'S CRY.—"COME BUY MY HOT CORN." Song and Chorus. Words by James Such. Dedicated to Horsee Greeley. Esq. by permission. Music by I. B. Woodbury. anthor of "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home." "Strike the Harp Gently," &c., &c. This will be one of the most popular Songs of the day.

Just published by Horace Waters. No. SS Broadway,

FRUER AND AGUE CURED, WITHOUT THE AID OF CALONELL ASSENCE OR QUINING, by "DESILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLA" CV. CLICKENER & Co. No. 81 Barclay-41, and BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Courthandt 41. Wholesale Agents; and add at retail by Class. H. RING, and by E. GUION. See advertisement on third page of this Bald heads will soon disappear by the use

BARKEN CHEVEUTONIQUE. This wounderful preparation and like a charm upon the hair, causing it to grow when everything clee had anised. One application will prevent its faithing out. Try it. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depot BARKEN Laddler Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 450 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Salcon, No. 459 Broadway.

R. R. R.—A Young Lady at Stephentown, New-York, in the month of June, 1820, caught a bad cold. On the 21st of August, she had an attack of hemorrhape from the lung. She bied three times in one night. She took Radway's Renovating Resolvent, and.

In all cases where persons are afflicted with Bleeding at the Lungs, take the Resolvent, in habic-spoon doese, three times per day. Also, take internally, one tes-spoonful of Radway's Resdy Relief, in some water. It will instantly stop the most severe nitacks. Keep the system regular, by taking one of Radway's Regulators per day. As a styptic, Radway's Ready Relief, in some water, it will instantly stop the most severe nitacks. Keep the system regular, by taking one of Radway's Regulators per day. As a styptic, Radway's Ready Relief is superior to all styptics in use. We have seen it stop violent bleeding of the nose, when all other means that were tried failed. Bad Cought, Colds Consemption in the earlier stages, the R. R. R. Remedies will positively cure.

N. B.—For all actuer Pains, use Radway's Ready Relief. It will remove the most exeruciating pain in a few minutes.

Office No. 169 Fulton-st. R. R. R. is sold by Druggists everywhere.

Office No. 169 Fultonest. R. R. R. is sold by Druggists everywhere.

The Another of the good ladies of our city testifies to the efficacy of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vershirogs.

New York February 7, 1832.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old being troubled with worms. I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vershirogs, which I shulmistered; and the result was, it breasti away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vernifice. All others, in comparison, see worthloss. Sold wholesale by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 5; Barclay-st.; Boyd & Paul, No. 60 Courtlandtest.; also by all respectable Druggista in state of the court of the court

Wigs and Toupers.—We would advise all persons in want of superior Wig or Scalp, to examine the extensive assortment of Memorature 4 Hearn, No. 27 Mailen-lane, where they can have the cheapear and best Wigs, Half Wigs, Braids of Long Hair, Ringlets, Prizettes, and every description of Ornamental Hair Work.

CLOSING SALE OF FORT HAMILTON LOTS .- Our readers will observe that ALBERY H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURB-DAY, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 75 beautiful Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, embracing some of the choisest of 500 plots— the balance having been sold within the past three months. Those wishing to attend the sale will be furnished free passage tickets by the stemboot Keyport, leaving the foot of Chambers-et. at 12 o'clock M. The deservedly popular character of this property will insure attention from those seeking pleasant locations for residences, or a

HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION -ALBERT H. NICO-Lay, will sell rare pay, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Men-chante Exchange, 38 valuable Lots, stratted on 4th and 5th-ars, and 111th, 112th, 114th and 118th-ars, Harlem. The terms are easy, and title unquestionable. For Lithographic maps, we refer to the Auc-thoners, No. 40 Walles.

Shippers to Cali formis, no article of liquor pays larger profit or meets with more ready sale in California the OLFE's SCHIEDAM ANOMATIC SCHALPER, put up in quart and pix etle., in boxes of two dozen each. For sale by

Upoless Wolfz.

Sols Importer. No. 22 Boarsers:
The price at the mines is \$5 per bottle.

Lyon, Lyon, to thy task,
Selze the best and ply the flack.
Give us rest from familiar that.
Give us rest from familiar that.
Kill the bed longs on the slats.
But and mouse, reach, bug and des—
Slay them, slay them, instantly.
This is a task that any one can perform if proided with Lyon's famous Macsarric Powers and Pittle, soldtholesale and retail at No. 414 Broadway. Price 25 cents per box
r flesk.

HAVE YOU ADVERTISED YOUR BUSINESS!-W. H. licenals. Commercial Newspaper Advertising House. No. 102 was al., offers, a perior indocements for the prompt trans-sion and publication of advertisements in every part of the on and casefus.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1853.

Eleventh Ward.—Persons who have been deprived of "THE TRIBURE" in consequence of irregular serving, and others who may desire to be served at an early hour will please give their names to P. FIZZOFRALD, who is now our regular carrier in this Ward.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their addresses at the Publication Office, or send to us through the Post-Office. Price 125 cents a week-payable to the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authoritisated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

J. C. Donato, Bloomington.—There are six or eight Bloomingtons in the United States.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circula-ion will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Asia sails from this port To-Day, at 12 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week, must

The Board of Aldermen dispatched a considerable amount of business last evening, but among the papers passed on, there were few of much interest to the public. A petition numerously signed, complaining of the system of swindling by enormous charges in the Justices' or District Courts and in the Marine Court, was received and referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion thereon. The document represents that there is a want of uniformity in charges for costs or court fees in these Courts. All the clerks, in fact, differ in their charges for the issuing of processes for service, return, trial, &c., up to the final entry of judgment, and each apparently has a law to support such charges, at least (the petition states) " one would be led to believe so by the solemnity which characterizes the course of proceedings in the clerks' offices. The clerks in the Marine Court charge about three times as much as those in the Justices' Courts, and by what authority, the complainants are at a loss to know. Petitioners further state that according to the fees charged in said Marine Court, it costs fire times more to obtain judgment in it than in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, when in either Court they are not defended. The petitioners hope that the public will not be subject to the exorbitant demands of these functionaries any longer, and that the Common Council will take measures to correct the evil, and establish a scale of charges, the same to be printed on pasteboard and exhibited in the clerks' offices. The Cattle Ordinance was looked at, but not passed.

Telegraphing was almost entirely suspended by the violent rain storm last evening, and we are without any dispatches from the East or West.

A very nice time Messrs Gadsden and Santa Anna seem to have had of it, when the former presented his credentials as Envoy to the latter. To judge by the mutual speeches of the occasion, the two countries are going to love each other with all their might, and do each other all the good in the world. We trust this is perfectly sincere, and that for the future the American Government will really behave like an honest neighbor. At any rate, it is worth while to take notice of these declarations of friendship: they will serve as a standard by which to judge the future acts of President Pierce's Administration toward Mexico.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

We are not surprised that The Courier and Enquirer should oppose the project of a People's College. Indeed, we should have been surprised if that journal had ventured anything in its favor. There are some minds obtuse in respect to all that is new. They go for what is established. An established Church, an established State: an established congeries of ranks. where each man shall have his place, and look deferentially up to his superiors, whether Monarchical or Republican. Indeed, we cannot call to mind any progressive movement, unless it be the enactment of a National Bankrupt Law, wherein The Courier has led the van, but if there be another we shall be happy to

In the matter in hand, The Courier takes the ground that study and manual labor at a college are incompatible, for no man can serve two masters; if he study well he will labor ill, and the reverse; the exception to this proving the rule.

We believe the contrary, if the organization of the pro-

posed college be what it ought. The manual labor of men must be as various as their physical powers, and we can conceive of an institution where such labors could be exactly, and hence more attractively carried on a connection with mental pursuits. We believe that one great cause of the evils of society has been the contempt for manual labor; that it is not owing to the native repulsiveness of such labor that it has not been esteemed, but to the crude and inferior mode of conducting it, and the want of education among laborers. If we could have a class of laborers as exact in dress and address as gentlemen, labor would become fashionable. As we think genuine civilization is just dawning, we find no utopian idea in the faith that the intellectual culture, personal cleanliness and moral elevation of the few may be extended to the many, and that the begrimed operative, his work done, may purge his skin with a bath, and with a renewed toilet exhibit the appearance and manners gracing the best dancing-room. And the converse of this proposition we hold to be equally good: that the pale-faced, over-thinking student may be changed into the hardy laborer. We do not expect this to be done at once. We believe in no extemporizations of any kind. They are but names for ripened acquisitions waiting the moment to show them-

Our view of the arrangements of labor and callings has been, nationally speaking, very much like our English ancestors' estimate of the same thing. In Virginia, the English contempt for labor has prevailed without alteration, politics or its creatures being alone considered fitting for a career, and art and industry being ignored. In New-England a different feeling has prevailed, but still, so long as political titles are scattered so freely in that quarter, and there is so much

unctuous talk about merchant princes, we find a vast deal yet to be done for the dignity of labor in opposition to political and commercial shams. The example of William Penn, who wrote- Let none but working men come to the Colony, no idle gentlemen, for they are of no use anywhere"-and true to his theory brought up his three sons mechanics, may not be lost as wholesome precedent on this question. So, too, that of Franklin, ho, after he had been Embassador to France, luxuriating in the splendors of an Olympian-like Court. returned to Philadelphia and opened his little printing shop, is evidence of the same kind.

We shall go for THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE as an institution seeking to elevate the state of laboring-men. and to combine physical and intellectual culture. The difficulty new in our social organization is that one set of men never wield anything heavier than a crow-quill. and snother anything lighter than a crowbar. We should like to see the two wielded by the same hand. and we are ready to try an experiment to secure such

HOURS OF LABOR.

There has recently been a contest between the management of the Third Avenue Railroad and the drivers on their cars, wherein some of the latter are said to have resorted to abuse, threats and violence, to prevent others from taking the places which they had vacated on the cars. This was inexcusably wrong, and the Police very properly repressed it. No matter what were the wrongs of the drivers, they could not excuse a resort to such means of redressing or revenging them. On the other hand, the Company, if the drivers are right in their statement that the managers undertook to increase their hours of labor from ten to twelve per day without asking their concurrence or in creasing their compensation, were also wrong, and were the original authors of the disturbance. By an established usage which has the force of common law. ten hours constitute a full day's work in our City (except for "women and niggers.") and he who has faithfully worked so many hours has done all that may be fairly required of him under a general agreement for labor. There may be special situations, wherein the labor required is not continuous and steady but casual and intermittent, wherein a different rule may rightfully prevail: but, speaking generally, ten hours constitute a day's work here as clearly as four quarts make

a gallon But the Railroad fracas just alluded to deepens our regret that a more broad and generous Ten Hour Law was not enacted by our last Legislature. In the shabby, shuffling, time-serving spirit which so generally prevails, it was enacted that Ten Hours should constitute a day's labor on Public Works, leaving all beside to chance or custom. Nobody can give a reason for any act on the subject which is not as good a reason for a general as a special law. If laborers on Public Works are often over-driven, so are those on private enterprises, or in fields and workshops. Had the Legislature seen fit to enact generally that Ten Hours shall constitute a day's work for all minors imperatively, and for all adults, except such as shall voluntarily enter into a written engagement to work extra hours for a specified extra compensation, all would have been right, and this unhappy collision on the Third-av. Railroad would have been avoided. Infinite disputes and petty exactions would have been forestalled and prevented. Now the hardest master gets most work out of his hirelings by driving them an hour or two longer per day than the generous and honorable employer. Let us have a law defining generally the limits of a day's work-hours that will afford to clerks and kitchen-maids as well as to blacksmiths and hod-carriers-some definite portion of each day for mental and moral improvement-and then let us settle any differences that may arise, not by riots but by law.

UNLICENSED RUMSELLING.

We, who oppose all traffic in Intoxicating Beverages as immoral and at war with the best interests of society, cannot be expected to realize any sharp distinction between Licensed and Unlicensed Rumsellers. One has ten dollars to pay for a license and gets it; another is destitute of the needful and hopes to shuffle on unobserved without one; or the former has made his money by getting soakers half drunk at sixpence a glass, and, thus primed, they have proceeded to the latter's free-and-easy cellar and kicked up a row: whereupon the cellar is reported "disorderly" and refused a license; though wherein he who sells a tippler the liquor on which he gets the first half of dead drunk is any better than he who finishes him off, we do not pretend to say. The License Laws are no laws of ours: their morality, equity, policy, humanity, must be demonstrated by those who uphold them, if by any body -not by us who condemn them and demand their abolition.

Still, it is a fact that we have License Laws: that they have for years stood on our statute-books as fairly and fully as any other laws : that they seem thus far to be upheld by public sentiment; and that we have chosen and are now paying officers whose sworn duty it is to detect, arrest and punish their violators. We who loathe these laws are not in power ; they who profess to believe in their wisdom and efficacy sit in the seats of Authority and pocket the liberal stipends accorded to the guardians and executors of the Laws. Then uchy don't they enforce the License Laws and punish their ostentatious violators. You, Mr. Mayor Westervelt who pass for a respectable. law-abiding, well-meaning citizen-you, in whose office licenses are granted, with your tacit if not evert concurrence-you, Sir ! are perfeetly aware-you cannot help being aware-that some fifteen hundred to two thousand grog-shops are dealing out liquid poison in our City in flagrant violation of the laws which you are sworn and paid to execute and enforce-you know that the impunity in law-breaking accorded them is a breach of public faith to the Licensed. who have paid some \$50,000 into the City Treasury expressly for the privilege which these men usurp for nothing. Is this fair and honest on your part ! Suppose A. B. has leased a Ferry of the City at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and C. D. starts one from the next slip without authority-what would you do? Could you decently allow the latter to continue operation another day ! Yet see what you are doing-or rather

not doing-with regard to unlicensed Grogshops. Then look at the impunity and universality of Sunday Rumselling. The policy or impolicy, justice or injustice, of the laws against this business are not now in point. You are perfectly aware that the laws which you have sworn to execute forbid the sale of Liquor on the Sabbath: you took the office of Mayor and swore to discharge its duties with a full knowledge that such laws existed and that your oath contemplated their execution. What are you now doing! When the Licenses were granted last spring, the grantees were told every hour. "Now understand that you are forbidden to sell on the Sabbath; if you do sell on that day, your licenses are forfeited and you hable to punishment. We warn you not to violate the laws, for we shall certainly enforce them." Many were made to deny that they sold on the Sabbath : others to promise that they would do so never more. And now, in defiance of these warnings, these promises, right under the noses of your omnipresent Police, two-thirds of the Licensed are openly selling kienor every Sabbathselling more on that day than on any other. Is it consistent with the reputation you bear as a private citizen that you now forswear yourself to screen these Rumsellers from the penalties of their misdeeds and give them impunity in the weekly violation of our laws !

-We enjoyed the honor, last Sabbath evening of riding up town in the same car with our distinguished Chief of Police. Hon. Geo. W. Matsell. He was going home from his day's work, whereof the staple is the arrest of offenders to the end of ensuring respect for and | that was so used, while the demand for food among the

obedience to the laws. Nobody knows better than be that Rum-selling on the Sabbath is illegal, and that it is the special duty of the Police Department over which he presides to suppress it. Well: he got into the car with two blazing grog-shops glaring in his face, and passed not less than one hundred more-all in the most shameless, ostentatious condition of defiance to the laws-within the mile that we rode in the car together. What he thought, we did not ask and will not guess; but we thought that an honest, conscientious man in his position would either honestly try to repress such flagrant, public, universal defiance of the laws he was appointed to administer, or would unburden his own soul by resigning the office.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the Grand Jury made vesterday a strong beginning toward the indictment of all the Unlicensed Groggeries in our City, and that the work is to be put through. Good so! Now for the Sunday rumsellers! Serve all alike!

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The projected Central Park will be the finest in the world within the limits of a city. The necessary initial proceedings for the appointment of Commissioners to assess and secure the land have been taken. The five Commissioners nominated for the City are Augustus Schell, Luther Bradish, William Kent, Michael Ulshoeffer, and Edward C. West. For the heirs of David Wagstaff and others, John Boyd, Theodore Martine. Jeremiah Towle, and Warren Brady. This looks like business.

There is already a disposition to abbreviate the proposed limits of the Park, which are Fifty-ninth-st. One-hundred-and-sixth-st., and Fifth and Eighth-ars. This should not be suffered. The minds of people must be educated up to the standard of the hygienic and esthetic necessities of New-York. Contracted provincial ideas must be combatted. The wants of three millions and upward of a dense population must be considered. The particular interests of this or that property-holder, the technical obstacles which legal overstraining may raise here or there must be overruled. Salus populi suprema lex. Our municipal duties are clear. We have a great city already. A few years will turn it into the greatest in the world. Ancient Rome in solid wealth will be dwarfed before it, and even London will be of the second rank. Any small conceptions for prospective legislation, any miniature cravings and lilliputian restrictions, must be attacked and destroyed, and the whole Park secured to ourselves and posterity.

The only difficulty which now lies in the way of laying out Parks, or as a commencement, the Central Park, without the slightest diminution of the originally named extent, consists in the want of broad ideas in the public on the subject. The Press, therefore, is bound to illuminate to whatever required extent the public mind on this head. Our citizens should look not on what New-York simply is, but what New-York is to be. We will tell them an anecdote in point. When the site of the present Washington Monument in Baltimore was given free to the good people of that place, the munificent donor, Colonel Howard, offered at the same time one hundred acres of fine woodland then surrounding it for the sum of ten thousand dollars, provided they were to be used as a Park. Would it be believed, the offer was refused by the City Coun-Incredible as it may seem, ten thousand dollars, which is little more than the annual rent of some warehouses in New-York, were not forthcoming in 1816 for one hundred acres of ready-made Park in Baltimore. which would now be in the heart of that city! Extraordinary as this may seem, it is, all circumstancespresent means and future prospects-considered, quite matched by any attempt to defeat or lessen even the purchase of any of the quantity of land necessary for either Park, the Central or Jones, in this City. A mere business spirit cannot compass the exigencies of such a scheme. Esthetics-transcendentalism-the religion of art-the perception of the dignity of human nature-all are required to enable a man to judge of the immense interests involved in having these great poems of God-these living, breathing, lovely Parks in the heart of bustle and traffic-shedding and showering health, joy and taste around, and teaching by their undying beauty the great lessons which the handiwork of the Creator alone can convey. Whatever may be the stern requirements of business, the inexorable demands of rents and values, let it be borne in mind that Nature cannot be set aside-that Man must commune with her in the forest, by the river-side, in the buxom breeze, and under the soaring and scintillating skies, if he would enjoy the pulse of ecstacy and the splendor of

TO THOSE WHO NEED RAILROADS.

absolutely developed being.

For five years past we have been selling bonds, and thus creating an enormous foreign debt, to enable us to build railroads, but the day has come when bonds can no longer be sold, and our banks and brokers are now shaking in their shoes under the apprehension that a part of those already sold may be returned. All the advices from abroad state that the market is full, and that no new application stands any chance of success. The Wall-st brokers, through all the journals, announce that it is useless to come to them with new roads, as they are already burdened with as many old ones as they can bear. The only question now is: Can all those already commenced be completed ! and that question cannot with any certainty be answered in the affirma-

What is now to be done! Will the farmers and planters who need roads continue to depend upon begging and borrowing the means to make them, or will they go to work like men and help themselves? They have long depended on Hercules, but will they now take his advice and put their own shoulders to the wheel to get it out of the rut into which it has fallen? Certainly, they will answer: but how is it to be done Let us inquire.

To make roads there are needed food and clothing for the laborers who grade them, and for the people who make the iron with which they are laid. Food abounds throughout the country. Wheat has been, for years past, but little higher than in olden time, notwithstanding the great rise in prices of all other commod ties, and a late letter from Texas informs us that the price of corn this season will not exceed "a bit" per bushel. The reason why these things are cheap is that too many people raise them, and too few desire to purchase them. If we now stop the process of road making, laborers will have to become farmers and raise their own food, and this will reduce prices; but if we increase the power to make roads, the contrary effect will be produced, and the price of wheat and corn will rise, because there will be the less to send to our market. The more that can be profitably consumed at home, the higher will be our prices, and the balance sent here will yield the farmer more than the whole quantity would have done, if forced on our market. Road making tends therefore to raise prices here, while diminishing the cost of coming here, and thus the farmer profits doubly by the process, and it may therefore safely be asserted that the food that is required by the laborers is all profit to the community of food producers. There should, consequently, be little difficulty in finding the supplies required by the road makers. They require also clothing, and these two descrip-

tions of commodities absorb nearly all their wages. Clothing requires wool, cotton, and food, all of which abound in the West and South-west, and all that is needed is that persons should come there and eat food while converting the cotton and the wool into cloth. The more wool and cotton used at home, the smaller will be the quantity forced upon our market, and the rise of price that would result from the increased domestic demand would far more than compensate for all

cloth-makers combined with that of the road-makers. would add largely to the prices and the profits of the farmer. It would seem, therefore, that so far as reland to the grading of roads there are no natural difficulties t to be overcome.

We need, however, the iron. Well, iron consists only of coal, ore, and limestone, and they abound throughout the West and South-west, waiting but for the application of labor to convert them into railroad bars. The labor secures food and clothing for the laborer, and his demands for both would tend further and largely to diminish the quantity of produce forced upon our market, and still further to raise the prices produce here, to the great advantage of the farmer and the planter, who would grow rich, independently of the greatly increased value of their land. Thus made, with domestic iron and cloth, the making of roads would be attended with no present sacrifice, and when made the farmer would not find his farm mortgaged for the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars of county bonds, given in exchange for food in the shape of cloth and iron. The more roads we make with foreign cloth and iron

the greater will be the tendency to force our whole population-except the mere laborers on the roadsto the raising of food, wool and cotton, and the greater will be the competition for the sale of those commodities, and the greater will be the tendency to have them low in price. Until the present moment there has been no advance in wheat, notwithstanding the great advance in the prices of all the commodities consumed by the farmer. Cotton is now no higher than it was twenty years since, notwithstanding the greatly increased supply of gold. These things could not be, were it not that our policy tends to make our people almost all farmers and planters. Nearly thirty years since General Jackson told the agriculturists that if they would adopt a policy that would convert a few hundred thousand people into mechanics, instead of having them all farmers, they would grow rich, because they would cease to be dependent on the chances of the British markets. And all experience since has proved that he But a short time since we published a letter from a

correspondent in the West, containing glowing acunts of the abundance of ore, and showing how cheaply iron could be made, and closing with an expression of surprise that the people of the East could not open their eyes to the great advantages of the West. Similar statements have been elsewhere published of the advantages of the South, South-West, and West, in reference to the manufacture of cotton goods; and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, the manufacture of iron does not gain in the West, nor that of cotton in the South; and both West and South have been for the last five years busily engaged in mortgaging their farms to enable them to obtain cloth and iron to make roads. Why is it so! Because new establishments stand peculiarly in need of protection. And that protection is not afforded by our present revenue sysun, under which duties rise as prices abroad rise, and fall as prices fall. To establish in the South or West a furnace or a mill. capable of making cheaply either cloth or iron, requires a large investment of capital, and its mere establishment creates a large market for food, while its operations afterward tend to raise the prices of food, wool and cotton; and yet our farmers annot see that in adopting the measures necessary to bring into activity the vast coal and ore fields of the West, they are protecting themselves; nor can our planters see that in adopting measures tending to the location of the cotton mill, in or near the cotton field, they also are protecting themselves. Whenever they shall do so, they will cease to find it necessary to go abroad, peddling bonds, in the hope of obtaining cloth and iron with which to make their roads. Until they shall do so, they must content themselves with playing the part of Jeremy Diddler to their wealthy cousin. John Bull: while every new arrival tends more and more to show that the curtain has dropped upon the farce of Raising

JOHN Y. MASON, it is now positively affirmed, has een made Embassador to France. (We would not believe it on circumstantial evidence.) Mr. Mason was a fair average Member of Congress twenty years ago; was made a Cabinet Minister by Tyler after his (T.'s) treachery; was continued in the Cabinet by Polk, and retired with him to private life. He was never a man of energetic nature or industrious habits; and what little capacity he had is now bygone. This is a most insane appointment, on any theory but one. The President, we must hope, concurs with us in the conviction that Diplomacy, as now practiced, is the great humbug and swindle of the age, and he is determined-not exactly to make it contemptible, for that is already accomplished, but to expose it in its true light to the country. Viewing it in this aspect, we decidedly ap prove the selection of Mason as Minister to Paris.

The Albany Atlas of Monday evening parades a mistake made by us in Saturday's paper by following the only au thority we had-a Telegraphic dispatch-with respect to Mr. Mather's acquittal. The same issue of The Tribune contained the data (received by night express, after the Edi-Monther had been voted against by a majority of the Court. We might have rested on this, but on Monday morning we orrected our mistake of Saturday, published in full the charge on which Mr. Mather had been inculpated, and restated correctly the vote on that charge. And yet, three ours after that correction was within reach of The Atlas, it came out with an article founded on Saturday's issue taking no account of Monday's, and virtually charging us ith falsifying the verdict in order to screen Mather! This is but an average specimen of the intense and unscrupulous malignity of the Governor's organ toward opponents. With such a mouthpiece, can it be wondered that the State Administration finds its enemies multiplying and its friends grow

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.—The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Geerken, from Bremen, arrived esterday morning, having sailed on the 30th Aug. She ings 462 passengers and a large cargo; has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. When five days out from Bremen disabled one of her engines. and was compelled to make the remainder of the passage with only one.

A correspondent suggests that the bulkhead enclosing the machinery on the sound-boats should be made of boiler iron throughout instead of wood. If the Bay State had been secured in this way, he thinks the recent mournful calamity would have been prevented. We commend the suggestito the consideration of engineers and the builders of steam-

Barnabus Bates, we regret to learn, is given over by his physicians. At a consultation, it was decided that his revery was hopeless. Mr. Bates is at his daughter's rusi-

SCFFOLK Co.-Joseph B. Wilcox is the Delegate from the d Assembly District to the Whig State Convention.

Accident occurred yesterday on the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad. The 54 o'clock afternoon train left Jersey City, with three passenger-cars, for Paterson, when running at the rate of forty miles per hour, and near the Boiling Spring, the engine and tender were thrown off the track. The speed was so great that the engine could not be immediately reversed, and ran for an eighth of a mile, phowing up the earth as it went, and demolishing the track. The cars came together with a severe concassion, the passengers being sadly alarmed, but so far as we could learn, no person was injured except the fireman of the engine, who was thrown down on an embankment, and suffered a fracture of both legs. He also received several internal injuries. The passengers were compelled to walk back to Jersey City—a distance of nine miles.

At 4, P. M., the night express train of the Eric Railroad left the depot with several hundred passengers on board, but was stopped in time to prevent a recurrence of the accident that had already delayed the Paterson train. The Eric train was detained for several hours, but fortunately the precautions taken by those in charge of the trains prevented any further serious consequences from the accident.

[Newark Daily Advertiser.]

THE LATEST NEWS. BY TELEGRAPH.

the Month's felt

THE ASSAULT ON ISAAC S. HOME.

NewPort, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1843 The argument of Wm. R. Morgan and Matthew Morgan Jr., for assault on Issae S. Home, took place this morning in Court. Respondents plead noile contende, and after a amination of Mr. Home, and Benj. R. Winthrop, for Gov. ernment, respondents were ordered to recognize in the same of \$1,000 each, to answer at the next term of Common Plans for this County next month. R. B. Cranston became their

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE-U. S. SHIP PREBLE BALTINORE, Tuesday, Sept 20, 1852

The missing New Orleans mail of the 8th inst. is received but the regular mail has failed beyond Mobile. The Mobile Register of the 14th inst. says : "There is no

abatement of the sickness, but patients are increasing in number, both in the infirmaries and private practice. The U. S. ship Preble has arrived at Mobile. She is last om Madeira, where she left the U. S. sloop Perry and brig

CONVENING OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Washinoros, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1853.

The Secretary of War has issued an official order convening the Medical Board for the examination of Assart Surgeons at New York, on the 1st December next.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHERY SQUADROY

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853, Orders have been received here for the sloop of war Cyane to proceed to Washington, the steamer Falton to Philadelphia, and the steamer Princeton to Norwalk. THE CANAL BREAK, &c.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1853,
Superintendent Warner is hard at work at the break in
the Canal. At noon 200 men and 100 teams were engaged
and 600 men and 200 teams were expected to be at work
by this evening. Hopes are entertained of rendering the
Canal navigable by Sunday next. Boats are accumulating
in creat numbers.

Wheat has declined here to \$1 23a\$1 25.

ONEIDA CO. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CON

VENTION.

RONE, Monday, Sept. 19, 1833,
The Oscida County Independent Democratic Convention has just concluded its deliberations.
The Maine Law was endorsed, and the following nominations made: For Senator, Edward Loomis; District Attorney, Thomas G. Frost: Superintendent of the Poor, Ellis Ellis: Justice of the Sessions, John P. Stanford, They are all then of talent, and will poll the full strength of the party.

MARINE DISASTERS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Bostos, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853.

The bark John Winthrop, arrived this morning from Constantinople, reports: Sept. 9 experienced a severe nurricane from S. W. to N., which blew away some sails, among others the close reefed maintopauli, and threw the bark on her beam ends. The wind, shifting to the north, knocked her off before the sea, when the bark soudded before it for three hours, the water blowing all over her. On the 19th, off Cape Cod, was in contact with the brig Maria, carrying away her jib-boem and bowsprit, and damaging the John Winthrop on her quarter.

Tre clipper bark Wildfire, which sailed from Gibraltar ten days before the John Winthrop, has not yet arrived.

The brig Rebecca & Francis, arrived at this port from Jacksonville, reports speaking, Sept. 9, in lat. 33, lon. 29, schooner Norfolk Packet, from New York for Savannah, with loss of both masts twelve feet above the deck.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1823.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday are received. At Madisonville the fover was committing great ravages. Hen. John Y. Mason's house, at Richmond, Va., was datroyed by fire on Monday last, together with a large amount of valuable furniture, books, etc.

Mr. Howdon has completed the second cast of his status of Washington, for the Crystal Palace.

Manager Marshall is about leasing the Holliday at Theater in this city.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853.
The river is rising very finely, and now measures nearly four feet of water in the channel.

WASHINGTON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1853.

The French Mission has at length been disposed of ! John Y. Mason is the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Cloud. Was there ever such a selection made from among men? John Y. Mason, proverbial for his want of firmness, his easy good nature, a member both of Tyler's and Polk's cabinet, one whom Col. Benton describes as "a man scho only wants his belly full of oysters, and his hands full of cards! "-that he should be sent to represent us at the French Court, is a mortifying mystery, a ridiculous riddle. Senator Mason, of Virginia, has been here pretty much all summer, and we now see what he was about. General Dix has been slandered, misrepresented and traduced in the House of not only his friends, but also in the White House, and the President has not only violated his plighted faith, but he has se-lected an individual every way inferior to General Dix, and the appointment of whom will not be at all satisfactory to the Democracy of the Old Do-

Dix, and the appointment of whom will not be at all satisfactory to the Democracy of the Old Dominion. We observed the Virginia Senator here, and we listened to the bitter feelings expressed by his friends toward General Dix, and we saw that the old organ of The Union made no defense of Gen. Dix. We saw that power put forth, which has ever controlled, not only the Executive, but the Legislative and Judicial branches of our Government. We saw Col. Benton's definition of "shilly shally" in the President's course—"Shall I, will I, will I, shall "1?" Little Dwight, formerly of The New-York Express, used to say "that John Tyler changed his mind "twice a day," but we think Gen. Pierce must change his mind three times, from all we hear transpiring in Cabinet and at the White House. This is the last trump out, and Gen. Pierce has played it, not boldly but sursly, and it remains to be seen if he has gained or lost by it. He is a young man and may outgrow it, but he is too feeble to hope for any great amendment. Gov. Marcy is supposed to be the strong man of this Administration, but his strength was either not expectation of his friends. Peter G. Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury, is the strong man of this Administration, there is no down to fit. Secretary of the Treasury, is the strong man of this Administration, there is no doubt of it.

The course of the Hards in the Democratic Conven tion of your State, is regarded here as a move against Gov. Marcy, rather than as evidence of any hostility to the President or his Administration. It will be so regarded everywhere by those familiar with the course of Senator Dickinson and Gov. Marcy for the last ten vears. While a member of Polk's cabinet, Gov. Marcy had no warmer friend to defend his course in the U.S. Senate than D.S. Dickinson. Dix, his colleague, turned the cold shoulder then to the Secretary of War. How have they both been requited? and how loving and true has Marcy proved himself to both!

and true has Marcy proved himself to both:

The Administration and its friends here term the Hard nominations the Steamboat Ticket. This is because George Law and Croswell had a finger in the pie. When George Law's contract for carrying the mails was in embryo, and Col. Sloo wished to procure a recommendation of it from the Secretary of the Navy, John Y. Mason, a whist party was arranged at the National Hotel, where, purposely, George Law lost, and John Y. Mason won a large sum of money. Whether it was the winning of the money, or the "bellyfull of "oysters," or the champagne, but so it turned out, John Y Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, recommended the contract. Now, while appointing him Minister to France, it is not fair to come down on George Law and the Steamboat Ticket. Marcy was a member of the Cabinet, too, at that time, and everybody knows how fond he is of a game of whist, and a pinch of snuff, especially on Sundays.

O. B. pinch of snuff, especially on Sundays.

PHILADELPHIA

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Path.Aux.Phila, Taesday, Sopt. '20, 1853.'

The following ticket was agreed upon by the friends of Prohibition, in Convention assembled vesterds v. City—Senate, Eli K. Price; Assembly, M. W. Baldwin, Wm. C. Patterson, Thomas A. Smith. Conventy—Senate, J. W. Sookes. Assembly—Southwark, Men ara. Salter and Poulson; Spring Garden, John H. Pugh; 'Northern Liberties, J. A. Tunison; Kensington, J. W. Moore, J. H. Hurth; Roxborough, J. H. Hoffman; Germant vwn, D. L. Keyser; West Philadelphia, B. R. Miller.

The Convention adjourned till Thur stay to complete the ticket.

ticket.

A disastrous fire occurred yester day morning about 10 o clock, at the Sorrei Horse Tavett, kept by Wm. Leech, Eq., at Kingsessing, on the Darty Road, which entirely destroyed all the sheds and stabling belonging to the tavern. The loss is covered by insurance.

The wheelwright shop of Moses Rively, Eq., next adjoining, was, with all its cort.ents and a large scock of well-seasoned lumber, entirely destroyed. No insurance. The